EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK. DIXON, ILLINOIS, MONDAY JANUARY 20, 1890. NUMBER 1873

200

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks

TO BE SOLD THIS MONTH.

MUST GO!

$25.00 Cloaks at	$15.00
20.00 Cloaks at	12.50
15.00 Cloaks at	8.50
10.00 Cloaks at	5.00
8.00 Cloaks at	4.00
6.00 Cloaks at	3.00
5.00 Cloaks at	2.50

A Few Plush Garments Left

wil be closed out CHEAP.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

HEALTH and HOME!

TILLSON & HAYDEN

Will be the leaders for 1890 in

PURE DRUGS!

WALL PAPER, CURTAINS, LAMPS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC., ETC.

AT POPULAR PRICES

TILLSON & HAYDEN

Galena Street - Telephone NO. 87.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

HALLET & DAVIS, HAINES BROS., W. W. KIMBALL, CHICKERING, EMERSON

PIANOS

WHEELER & WILSON

—AND—

DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINES!

J. J. MITTENBUHLER,

Opposite New Band Stand, Dixon, Ill.

I will sell and deliver

GOOD THIRD VEIN COAL

THREE DOLLARS PER TON!

HARD COAL VERY LOW

am paying from 3½ to 4 cents for Hides and Tallow. Leave orders for coal with J. C. Mead.

ISAAC MEANS.

WE HAVE ON HAND

a limited quantity of

SKATES!

which we are selling at

VERY : LOW : PRICES

—AT—

ALEXANDER & HOWELL'S

DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

Galena St., near bridge. Telephone No. 51

THE BEST PLACE TO

BUY A WATCH

—IS AT—

THEODORE RUST'S.

He has received a new lot of

Gold and Silver Watches!

The largest assortment in Dixon, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Always receiving the latest novelties in

Jewelery, Silverware, Clocks Etc.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

THEO. RUST,

The Jeweler,

an Epp's Block, Main St. : Dixon, Ill

EDITORIAL ON FOURTH PAGE.

—Mrs. J. C. Ayres is ill.

—R. A. Rodesch is home.

—Mr. Berry was out from Chicago.

—The play to night is not a tragic muse.

—Eli Rosenthal has one of Job's comforters.

—James McKim was up from Sterling yesterday.

—Mrs Nathan Underwood, of North Dixon, is quite ill.

—City Clerk A. C. Warner is recovering from la grippe.

—Judge Cartwright arrived this afternoon to open court.

—Harvey Short, of Troy Grove, spent last week in this city.

—Miss Nellie McMartin is recovering from a severe sickness.

—Mrs. C. C Edson is recovering from a severe case of la grippe

—George Drew is very low with pneumonia but is not dead as reported.

—It is a paradox that only those who love whisky use it as an antedote.

—Francis Korns, of North Dixon, is attending the Dixon Business University.

—Dr Scott reports the Proffuter children out of danger from their late illness.

—Our attention is called to the fact that the gas was never better than at present.

—Marshal Ball will be there to preserve order among the baldheaded on the front seats

—A masquerade ball will be held at the Opera House in Amboy on Wednesday night

—When Marshal Ball had grippe it was said "No wonder, he can catch anything."

—Ster ing has la grippe and the doctors there are busy as bees in the honey season.

—A son of A B. Nunemacher, of Woosung, is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

—Miss Kate Grant has been called home to Marshalltown, Iowa. by sickness of rela ives.

—Rockford papers note the mysterious disappearance of a young man named Gene Rood.

—Miss Hattie Parkins, our efficient telegraph operator, is recovering from a severe sickness.

—The funeral services of Andrew Hennessy will be held at St. Patrick's church at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

—The attending physician reports that Mrs. J. B. Dille has been slowly improving for the past two days.

—All neighbors of the M. W. A., meet to-morrow at nine o'clock a. m. at the Lodge of Camp No., 841.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Pomeroy, of Lee Centre, started last Wednesday for their winter home in Florida.

—George Stainbrook drove down to Maytown this morning. His teeth will be jolted loose by the rough roads

—The blind musicians, Mr. and Miss McCay, gave an entertainment at the North Dixon High school this afternoon.

—Miss Georgia Hanlon, who has been visiting her sister at Minneapolis for the past few months, returned home last Friday.

—Miss Irena Deeter, whose sickness we have heretofore noticed, died at noon today at her home three miles east of this city.

—The remains of the late Andrew Hennessy can be seen by his friends at the house from eight to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

—The Rock Fall's News facetiously offers to rent Lee county a wooden calaboose that they have down there to keep prisoners in.

—Judge R. S. Farrand had an attack of la grippe Saturday evening. It did not last long but was a razzle dazzler while it lasted.

—Some men are never satisfied. Here now is a Missouri man wanting a divorce because he has to do the washing and the general housework.

—The Doctors have scolded THE TELEGRAPH because it insisted that every bad cold was not la grippe; but we were right so far as any one nose.

—"Don't bid the devil good morning before you meet him" is an old saw. Don't imagine you have that Anglo-American influenza every time you sneeze.

—Justice J. W. Watts and E. E. Wingert, of the firm of Wingert Brothers, are in Franklin to day trying a law suit. J. Wilber Crawford is there as a witness.

—"Variety is the spice of life," but the variety play is liable to get the married and baldheaded deacons into a pickle if they claim to be elsewhere to-night.

—The Gazette says that Hezekiah Brink, the first white settler in Sterling, almost daily enjoys a drive on their streets. He is in very good health for a man of his age.

—Henry, son of Mr and Mrs. Charles H. Noble, started this morning for New Orleans. He accompanies bridge superintendent A. J. French on a couple of weeks trip.

—No, it is not necessary to drink whisky for la grippe unless you have la grippe. That is to say, we would not use it as an antedote; unless we belonged to the right sort of a bar.

—Married, on January 14th, by Rev. C. A Bunker, at the Methodist parsonage, Abram Ashelford, of South Grove, DeKalb county, to Miss Anna Sullen, of State Centre, Iowa.

—The funeral of Mrs E. B. Chase will take place to-morrow forenoon at the residence, North Dixon, at eleven o'clock The remains will be taken to Palmyra cemetery for burial.

—Gene Malloy went to Rochelle this morning to attend the funeral of his uncle, James McDonald Deceased was a respected resident of Lee county. His farm and home was near Steward,

—It was decided at the late meeting of the State Firemen's Association at Lincoln that Mendota can have the tournament this year if that city will give a bonus of eight hundred dollars.

—Our exchanges insist that E. C. McBride has been appointed postmaster at this city. Now who is this dark horse. We have an E. C. Parsons and G W. McBride but they are not candidates.

—Prof. Hartwell succeeded in raising considerable money for the five children left by the death of Mrs James Hennessy and to pay funeral expenses, by circulating a paper among our business men this morning.

—Charles F. Cossum, of Poughkeepsie, N Y., on his way to the large cities throughout the west in the interest of the League of American Wheelmen, stopped in this city and spent Sunday with the family of Prof. W. H. Smith.

—Lane Leroy, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lou Backus, died of diphtheria at their home in Chicago and was taken to Grand Detour for burial this morning. The rest of the family are sick and had to remain at home. The boy was nine years old. A very sad loss.

—Dr. Blackman leaves to-morrow morning for Hillsboro, this State. where he will join his family who are visiting at that place. and together they will participate in the celebration of the golden wedding of the parents of Mrs Blackman. The doctor will return on Friday.

—The managers of the Buckingham Sporting Club masquerade ball, to be held at the Opera House on Friday night, February 7, have generously decided to donate the proceeds to the benefit of the poor of this city. This makes it a charity ball which should be well patronized.

The Midland Accident Insurance company, of Kansas City, the president of which is ex-Governor Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri, and among the directors of which are some well-known Kansas City people, had its charter revoked Wednesday because it is hopelessly insolvent. Crittenden is said not to be culpable except as to negligence.

—The small-pox patient, young Grobe, was worse yesterday. James Beverly is the attending nurse The young man was vacinated on the day that the disease was discovered and now his arm is very sore from localization of the varioloid Dr. Edson, the attending physician, informs us that the present "severe spell" was anticipated as it is the usual secondary fever.

—Is the sale of "hard" cider a violation of the statutes prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors? This question is likely to come before the circuit court of our county for decision at an early day. The grand jury recently returned an indictment against B. C. Lannen, of Maytown, for selling liquors to minors; it transpires that all Mr. Lannen had done was to sell cider which had become "hard" at his general store which he keeps in Maytown

—THE TELEGRAPH has frequently claimed that Illinois has the best Prohibition law ever passed and it believes that time and experience will prove this to be true. It is a practical common sense mode of treating the liquor question. Able advocates of Prohibition, who do not run reforms "for revenue only," begin to see it in the same light. The Inter-Ocean of yesterday says that Sam Small, in a temperance lecture at Moline, advised Illinois people that "not more law, but more sand (pluck) to enforce existing laws, was the need of this State." He declared that the liquor laws of this State were sufficient to drive every liquor dealer out of the business. While in favor of prohibition, Mr. Small recognized that Illinois had sufficient law upon this question, and he advised the people who have been running to Springfield to ask for more law to go to the river bank and chew sand. Mr. Small has a characteristic way of stating things, but he has reached a great truth here, and there is no better place to observe the difference between the law of Illinois enforced and the law of Iowa disregarded than at Rock Island and Moline. In these cities they have saloons, but they are under the supervision of the law and they are closed on Sunday. Davenport, across the river in Iowa, has open saloons day and night, Sunday and week day. The prohibition law is entirely ignored because the community is opposed to law and elects mayor, sheriff and other local officers who will not enforce it. Mr. Small has seen the difference between a good restrictive law enforced and a prohibition law disregarded. It is not surprising that he declares in favor of the Illinois law. We do not want better authority than Sam Small on a temperance question, for he is an earnest worker in the good cause.

Father Carney, of Dixon, came down to call on some sick people here last evening neither of the Sterling priest being in the city.—*Sterling Gazette.*

One sided. Puck: Superintendent—Johnny, do you love your teacher?

Johnny—Yes, sir; but she ain't stuck on me much.

All members of Forest Home Legion No. 21, S. K. of A. O. U. W. are requested to meet at their hall at 9:30 sharp to-morrow morning in full uniform to attend the funeral of deceased comrade Andrew Hennessy. Per order

WILL REUTLINGER, Commander.

WM. CHIVERTON, Recorder.

A Veritable Treat.

More than 300 delighted listeners enjoyed the medley of music and mirth provided by the blind musicians, John and Mary McCay, at Unity Hall last evening. Mary's pleasing voice was sweetest in the charming ballads dear to every son and daughter of the Green Isle beyond the sea. John made the greatest hits in his character songs and the program proved an entertaining mixture of pathos and comedy that merited the appreciative applause bestowed. Both brother and sister play the piano with equal proficiency.—*Rockford Morning Star.*

The brother and sister will appear next Wednesday evening at the Opera House. Sale of seats will begin Tuesday morning at 8:30.

Luxurious Bed Mattresses thirty-three and one-third per cent. cheaper than city prices and figures are incapable of expressing how much better made, are being manufactured by Jesse Cunningham, and to his many patrons he would suggest that now is a good time to have their mattresses made as he can now get them out promptly Don't delay until the spring rush is on. Old stand on Hennepin street. 1859tf

The finest and largest collection of Masks and Dominoes ever in the city at Truman's Book Store.

LATEST FASHIONS.

In gentlemen's suitings consisting of all kinds of fancy coatings and Cheviot cloth of the latest styles just received by

M. CAHILL,
1763tf No 9 Main street.

Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Mather's Glove Cleaner. For sale only at Austin & Co's dry goods store. D4y1

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

J. C. Mead is agent to receive subscriptions for any paper or magazine in the United States at the publishers' price. 1854 1050m1

Steam works wonders and not the least of its wonderful workings is the magical way that Jesse Cunningham is using it on plush garments of every description, cloaks in particular; making cloaks that look old and worn with the nap matted down to look like new garments with each separate fiber of the nap standing up as if electrified. The most delicate linings not injured in the least. At the old stand on Hennepin street.
1859tf JESSE CUNNINGHAM.

Bottom prices for all mill products *for cash* at Baldwin's Mill. Goods delivered. 1845tf

Cutters, Bobs, Robes and Harness very cheap at PITCHER'S. 1807 1042tf

The laws of health are taught in our schools. If some scholar, who has just contracted a cold, was brought before the school, so that all could hear the dry, loud cough, and knew its significance, see the thin white coating on the tongue, and later as the cold developes, see the profuse watery expectoration and thin watery discharge from the nose, not one of them would ever forget what the first symptoms of a cold were. The scholar should then be given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely, that all might see that even a severe cold could be cured in one or two days, or at least greatly mitigated. For sale by H. E. Donaldson.

Fresh bread received daily at Hennessy & Reilly's 1589tf

Those who are interested in the merits of the various cough medicines should read the statement of Mr. S. B. Walker, a prominent citizen and druggist at Calamus, Iowa. It is as follows: "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for eight years, and it has given universal satisfaction to my customers. I use no other in my family and have never called a doctor for any throat or lung trouble. We feel that we could not keep house without it." 50 cents a bottle, for sale by E. H. Donaldson.

THE PRAYER OF AJAX

WAS FOR LIGHT!

It is quite evident that ajax lived before the day of the sun and "THE ROCHESTER LAMP." Now days a man don't pray for light but he goes straight to HORTON'S and picks out the lamp he wants to lighten his darkness Why does he go to Horton's? Does nobody else sell lamps in town? Yes, but a man naturally goes to

THE CHEAPEST PLACE!

The place where the largest stock offers the widest selection, and that place is HORTON'S. Let it be understood that we are not the only store in town handling lamps, we are the store that has the best and biggest stock at prices to suit the buyer.

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST,

Telephone No. 15 - DIXON, ILLINOIS.

On TUESDAY, JANUARY 21st, we will display new Embroideries and White Goods, Table Linens, Towels and Napkins, for the Spring trade. The assortment will be large and special Low Prices will prevail. Please call and examine the quality of these goods, also new designs.

RESPECTFULLY,

BROWN BRO'S

OPERA BLOCK, DIXON.

PAPERING AND PAINTING!

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice.

FOR SALE

WOOD.—Best quality second growth green wood on ground or delivered.
1873m1 GEO. LOVELAND.

FILLY.—A small filly, gentle and spirited; would make a good family horse. Apply at this office.

PONY.—A good sized pony, weighs about eight hundred, harness and covered sulky. A neat turnout for wife and children. Will be sold very cheap. Enquire at EVENING TELEGRAPH office 1853tf

RESIDENCE, corner of Main and Madison streets; fourteen rooms. Large barns, full block of ground.
1790tf E. C. PARSONS.

WANTED

GIRLS.—A number of girls wanted at the Riverside Shoe Factory. Apply at office at once. 1873tf

GIRL.—A competent girl for general house work. Mrs. R. L. Morton, Bluff Park, City. 1872tf

GIRLS.—Two girls wanted for general work at the Nachusa House. Enquire at the office. 1869tf

MEN.—To represent our well-known Nursery in this county, for town and country trade. Good pay Weekly. Good references required. Apply quick, stating age.
CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. 1834m2*

FOR RENT

ROOMS.—The front rooms over Pratt and Rust have been finished in good shape by Forsyth Bro's and either two or three rooms are now ready to rent. Also two rooms fronting on Galena street and over Chas. Todd's will be ready in a few days. Both these suits are No 1 locations for office purposes, and will be rented at a low price.
1864w2 W. H. VAN EPPS.

HOUSE of fourteen rooms and large barns, corner of Main and Madison streets.
1790tf E. C. PARSONS.

FOR RENT OR SALE

HOUSE.—A house and ten acres of land one half mile east of Polo. If sold will accept part cash and time on balance. Enquire of William Steele, Grand Detour, or Henry Newcome, Polo. 1044 1823tf

JAMES F. SANFORD

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Collections, Commercial and Building Insurance promptly attended to. Office, Union Block, Dixon, Illinois

JOHN M. JULIEN, Real Estate Agent.

If you have a House, Lot, or any other Property to sell or exchange, list it with John M. Julien (Quick sales and small profits, is our motto. For particulars call at my Barber Shop on Galena street, opposite Post Office.
JOHN M. JULIEN, Dixon, Ill.

Announcement.

I will be a candidate for the office of Collector by the solicitation of my many friends.
d* JAMES CORCORAN.

T. S. POTTER wishes to announce that he will be a candidate for Collector of Dixon township at the coming election and will be grateful for the support of the voters. d w

DODGE & KLING

Are now located in their new store corner Main and Hennepin Streets, where you will find an elegant line of

DIAMONDS!

WATCHES! CLOCKS! JEWELRY!

SILVER AND PLATED WARE!

Good Goods at Lowest Cash Prices

If you want to buy a FINE WATCH at Lowest Cash Prices go to

DODGE & KLING'S.

Dry Goods and Carpets!

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

Galena Street.

CHARLEY'S

Special Overcoat Sale!

Of the newest styles and latest patterns.

—BIG DRIVE IN—

GLOVES and MITTENS

With each dollar purchased for cash one chance to draw a Gold Watch, at

CHARLEY THE HATTER

BASED ON BULLION.

The Administration Silver Bill Ready for Congress.

TEXT OF WINDOM'S NEW MEASURE.

His Report on the Subject Condensed Into the Form of a Bill—Some Interesting Testimony in the Ohio Ballot-Box Forgery Case—Wood's Version of the Crookedness—An Indiana Representative on Reed's "List"—Officials with the Grippe—Farwell to Fight.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—The following is the text of the administration bill, prepared by Secretary Windom, embodying the silver measure proposed in his annual report and which will be introduced in both the house and senate at the earliest opportunity:

"A bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion.

"Be it enacted, etc.—That any owner of silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States or of ores smelted or refined in the United States, may deposit the same at any coinage mint or at any assay office in the United States that the secretary of the treasury may designate, and receive therefor treasury notes hereinafter provided for, equal at the date of deposit to the net value of such silver, at the market price, such price to be determined by the secretary of the treasury under rules and regulations prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading silver markets of the world; but no deposit consisting in whole or in part of silver bullion or foreign silver coins imported into this country, or bars resulting from melted or refined foreign silver coins, shall be received under the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 2.—That the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be prepared treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section, and in such form and denomination as he may prescribe; provided that no notes shall be of a denomination less than $1 nor more than $1,000.

"Sec. 3.—That the notes issued under this act shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public debts, and when received into the treasury may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

"Sec. 4.—That the notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be redeemed upon demand at the treasury of the United States or at the office of an assistant treasurer of the United States by the issue of a certificate of deposit for the sum of the notes so presented, payable at one of the mints of the United States, in an amount of silver bullion equal in value (on the date of said certificate) to the number of dollars stated therein, at the market price of silver, to be determined as provided in section 1; or such notes may be redeemed in gold coin at the option of the government; provided, that upon demand of the holder such notes shall be redeemed in silver dollars.

"Sec. 5.—That when the market price of silver, as determined by the secretary of the treasury, shall exceed $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver bullion for the purposes of this act.

"Sec. 6.—That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president of the United States, to suspend, temporarily, the receipt of silver bullion for treasury notes at any time when he is satisfied through combinations or speculative manipulation of the market the price of siver is arbitrary, nominal or fictitious.

"Sec. 7.—That the silver bullion deposited under this act, represented by treasury notes, which have been redeemed in gold coin or siver dollars, may be coined into standard silver dollars or other denominations of silver coin now authorized by law, for the purpose of replacing the coin used in the redemption of the notes.

"Sec. 8.—That so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character,' as requires the monthly purchase and coinage in silver dollars of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 9.—That any gain or seigniorage arising from the coinage which may be executed under the provisions of this act shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided by existing law.

"Sec. 10.—That silver bullion received under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of receipt, determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or reductions, if any, to be made.

"Sec. 11.—That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the purchase, from time to time, as may be required, of silver bullion for the subsidiary silver coinage.

"Sec. 12.—That a sum sufficient to carry out the provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 13.—That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 14.—That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage."

THE BALLOT-BOX INQUIRY.

Conclusion of Gov. Foraker's Testimony—Wood Goes on the Stand.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—The ballot-box investigrtion was the leading attraction Saturday, as it was expected that Wood himsel would testify, and the expectation was not a mistaken one. Ex-Governor Foraker closed his testimony early in the day. The most interesting part of it was where he explained why he was willing to use the paper when he found such names as Senator Sherman on it. He said he had no reason to doubt the genuineness of the signatures. He admitted that he was astonished, and said that when he saw Sherman's signature he was almost willing to believe anything of anybody. He had not communicated with any of the gentlemen, because Sherman and Butterworth were abroad at the time, and it was a delicate matter to write McKinley, whose signature seemed genuine, about a matter so grave as this, especially as he believed the signature was all right. After the facts came out he dropped Wood. He thought Campbell was guilty because he did not deny the charge instantly, and because instead of doing so Campbell had denounced witness as a scoundrel. He ought that Halstead, who was opposed to Wood being made inspector, should have been more suspicious than he (witness). During the closing part of the testimony the governor became warm, and denounced Wood, who was standing near, as a forger and scoundrel.

William L. Walters, of Utica, Mich., took the stand. He said that at Wood's request he procured a copy of the ballot-box bill for the latter, and also about thirty-five autographs of congressmen, Wood being particularly desirous of obtaining the autographs of Senators McPherson and Stockbridge.

The Immortal Wood Appears.

The next witness was Richard G. Wood, for whom everybody was waiting. He admitted having procured the forgery of the papers printed in The Commercial last fall, purporting to be a contract for stock in the ballot-box company, the names being written from autographs on slips of paper which he provided, by Mr. Millward, of Cincinnati, in the office of Solicitor Murray, of the Hall & Wood Ballot-Box company. Wood told Milward that he wanted the paper to trade for what is called the "George Top" letter, which might have injured the Republican cause. There was some trouble about getting an admission from witness that he procured the forgery, but he finally clearly admitted that fact. In doing this, however, he gave his version of his connection with Governor Foraker, whom he had known for fifteen years.

Another Version of the Matter.

He said that "Jim" Foraker, the governor brother, first suggested that he (Wood's) could probably get the smoke inspectorship, and spoke of a number of telegrams which passed between him and the governor, none of which he now possessed. He said that Governor Foraker suggested to him that he could do a little "hustling" for him. The hustling that Wood said the governor wanted was the procurement of a document drawn up in Ben Butterworth's office, which the governor wanted to use against Butterworth, because, the latter was fighting him and endeavoring to prove that he was disreputable. The governor, so Wood said, proposed to head this off by proving that Butterworth was disreputable. Wood's whole testimony on this branch was directed to prove that Governor Foraker had wanted the paper to get even with enemies in his own party and that he did not seem to care how he did it. When asked, however, if Foraker had knowingly entered into a conspiracy, witness said he had not. Governor Foraker said he did not desire to question witness and the committee adjourned.

Something New on the Rail.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has decided to improve the facilities of its limited express trains and add to their conveniences by introducing a stenographer and typewriter for the service of the passengers. A young man, expert in both branches of his profession, will be placed on each train between New York and Pittsburg to take the dictation and transcribe on the typewriter the correspondence of passengers who desire to avail themselves of his services. By this means a business or professional man can attend to his correspondence en route.

Cheadle Heads the List.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—The Chicago Herald correspondent telegraphed his paper last night the story that Lodge, of Massachusetts, says that Speaker Reed has a list of the men who raised a row when they did not get what they wanted on the committees. Says Lodge: "He [the speaker] divided the soreheads into three classes, the first of which were marked 'K,' as an abbreviation for kicker; the second was marked 'H. K.,' for hard kicker, and the third degree is 'H. H. K.," or h—l of a hard kicker. Cheadle, of Indiana, heads the 'H. H. Ks.'"

Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—The house met at 1 p. m. Saturday, that hour having been fixed in order to permit the members to attend Mr. Walker Blaine's funeral. The St. Louis World's fair bill was introduced. The ballot-box investigators were granted permission to sit during the sessions of the house. A bill was introduced to refer questions of law growing out of the Silcott defalcation to the court of claims. The rest of the day was spent in committee on the Oklahoma town site bill, which was pending at adjournment.

More Officials Down with La Grippe.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—Robert Blaine, brother of Secretary Blaine, is quite ill with pneumonia and was unable to attend the funeral of his nephew Walker Blaine Saturday. Assistant Secretary Batcheller, of the treasury department, who has been down with the grip for several days does not improve.

Farwell Dons War Paint.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan 20.—No doubt longer exists, so it is said, that it is the intention of Senator Farwell to oppose confirmation of the nomination of John M. Clark. The senator has concluded that there is no other course left open to him, no matter what Senator Cullom may decide to do.

SEQUEL TO THE CRONIN TRIAL.

One of the Prosecutors Goes Violently Insane in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The Times-Democrat's special says that one of Judge Longenecker's assistants in the Cronin trial at Chicago was brought to the Santaroa hospital last night in an insane condition. The man is possessed of the hallucination that the Clan-na-Gael is after him with knives dripping with blood. He becomes so violent at times that it is found necessary to place him in a straight jacket. The name of the man could not be learned last night, though it is known that one of the Cronin prosecutors was coming from Dallas yesterday and went stark mad on the train. He had left Chicago to go south for his health.

Hynes Says It's a Hoax.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Lawyer Hynes declares the above a hoax. He says the one of the attorneys who assisted to prosecute the Cronin case who is not in the city is Kickham Scanlan, and he is east on his bridal tour.

That Warrant Served on Powderly.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 20.—General Master Workman Powderly was well enough to walk out Saturday, and the warrant for his arrest, sworn out by Callaghan, was served upon him by Constable Moran. Powderly at once proceeded to Alderman Fuller's office with his attorney, Joseph O'Brien, and gave bail in the sum of $800 to answer in the Westmoreland court.

Governor Fifer Has La Grippe.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 20.—Governor Fifer was compelled to leave the executive office at noon Saturday, having every symptom of la grippe and is confined to the mansion. His secretary, Col. Reeves, has been confined to his room for a week past. Many other citizens are reported in a precarious condition.

Judge Knickerbocker's Successor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 20.—Governor Fifer Saturday appointed Christian C. Kohlsaat to succeed Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker as probate judge of Cook county. C. C. Kohlsaat was born near Albion, Edwards county, Ills., Jan. 8, 1844, and hence is 46 years of age.

Kunze Admitted to Bail.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—John Kunze, the little German Cronin suspect, was admitted to bail Saturday in $5,000 bonds, furnished by a dime museum man. Kunze will show himself at 10 cents a head in the museum for a time.

PULPIT PLEADINGS.

Evangelist Moody on Reaping What You Sow.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS FROM LIFE.

An Exemplification That Would Not "Go" in the Cases of Boodlers and Election Crooks—Some Consolation for Those Who Are the Victims of Refugees in Canada—Happy Marriages and Woman's Sphere in the Labor Field—Credibility of the Gospel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Two thousand people assembled at the Chicago Avenue church last evening to hear the great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, deliver one of his characteristic sermons. The text was taken from Galatians vi., 7: "For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." The immense congregation sang "O Happy Day," and a beautiful duet entitled "O Morning Light," was sung by two members of the choir. After the singing of a solo entitled "My Trundle Bed," the great preacher began his discourse. The sermon was replete with entertaining stories, illustrating the text. He spoke to some length on the sin of adultery, and pronounced it the greatest of crimes.

Evidently Wasn't a Boodler.

"A man," said he, "was sent to prison for four years for committing a crime while he was intoxicated. He was released a short time ago. His friends would not recognize him on the streets when he lifted his hat or put out his hand to them. He tried to get employment at his old place, but could not. Did it not take him longer to reap than it did to sow? Ask any prisoner in the jail or penitentiary if it is not true.

A Wealthy Man's Retribution.

"A land owner near Cleveland, Ohio, once objected to having a railroad track laid across his farm, but the law allowed it and the track was laid. Some time afterward an obstruction was placed on the track and a fearful wreck occurred. This man was arrested and sentenced to the penitentiary for life at hard labor for committing the deed. His land, in the meantime, increased in value, and he by and by became a millionaire. But his riches did him no good. He died in prison a short time ago of cancer in the face, after spending thirty-seven and a half years of his life there. Did it not take him a long while to reap?

Sufferings of an Embezzler.

"A few years ago at a service which I was conducting in this very place, a man stepped up to me after I had dismissed the congregation and with a hunted look on his face he said to me in frightened, scarcely audible tones: 'Can I see you alone for a minute?' He appeared greatly agitated, so I led him into a side room and he turned and locked the door after us. Then, taking me by the arm, he said in a whisper: 'Oh, Mr. Moody, I am a fugitive from justice—a criminal. I have been hiding with my wife and children in Chicago. I took $40,000 worth of county bonds intrusted to my care and sold them, thinking I could redeem them by speculation. I am here in Chicago in disguise.' The poor man trembled before me as he asked me what to do. 'I've been in hell for the last few months. Tell me what to do!' cried he.

No Nepenthe in Canada.

"And now let me tell you if you think that the criminals who escape by running off to Canada are happy you are much mistaken. They all suffer. They all reap as this man was then reaping. He said that he could not get away from himself; that he would give himself up to justice if it were not for his wife and children. But he could not make them suffer. I agreed to meet him next day at Farwell hall at 12 o'clock, but he sent me a note stating that he had acted on my advice, and would give himself up, and that very night he went back to Missouri to his home, where he hid himself for a week in his own house.

The Evangelist's Plea Successful.

"He wanted to give himself up. He didn't like to be arrested. All afflictions are nothing to compare to such suffering. He could not even kiss his own children. At the end of the week he came out, embraced his family, and, going directly to the sheriff, roused him up at daylight and pleaded guilty. He was sent to the penitentiary for nineteen years. I went to the governor of Missouri and pleaded to him for mercy, and at last got him out. That man will always reap. Will he not?"

Honor to Parents.

The speaker pleaded with the young men present to honor their parents, and said that the child who, by his folly causes his poor mother to grieve her life away, was far worse than the murderer. "Yes, said he, "don't think that all the murderers are punished." He told of the train that was saved by a man who discovered a landslide at a certain dangerous point on a railroad track; how he secured a red lantern and went to signal the approaching train. His light was blown out and he had no matches. He saw the train rushing on to destruction. In his haste he stumbled in the darkness, and falling broke his leg.

The Shattered Lantern.

"The lantern was shattered. He gathered up the broken pieces, and crawling up the embankment waited for the approaching train. As it came up he threw the pieces of the lantern straight into the cab of the locomotive, and they struck the engineer in the face and fell at his feet. He instantly divined that something was wrong and stopped his train just in time to save it from destruction. And now," concluded Mr. Moody, "I hurl the broken lantern in your faces. O, sinners! Will you heed the warning and save yourselves?"

After the sermon the entire congregation joined in singing "Jesus Is Calling for You."

Many hundreds accepted the invitation of the preacher, and remained for the experience meeting after services.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

A Detroit Divine Tells How to Make It a Happy One.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Rev. A. F. Frost, of the New Jerusalem, Detroit, preched in New Church Temple, Van Buren street, east of Wabash avenue, yesterday morning and evening, in place of the regular pastor, L. P. Mercer. Mr. Frost's subject last evening was "Woman's Mission; or, The Secret of a Happy Marriage." His text embraced the greater portion of the first and second chapters of the book of Genesis. The minister devoted a large part of the first half of his sermon to proving the intellectual superiority of man over woman and of woman's greater capabilities for love and affection. He spoke of the felicity of happy marriages and of the misery resulting from mismating couples.

Should Pray for Guidance.

Mr. Frost spoke at some length on the origin of conjugal love, and passed on to the preparation for marriage. On this point he said: "As marriages are from the Lord, when a youth and a maiden begin to think about marriage, it should be made by them a subject of frequent and devout prayer to the Lord that He would guide them each to a suitable husband and wife. Those contemplating marriage should consider well the desirability of a similar age, rank, tastes, disposition, and aims in life. It is especially important that they hold the same religious views."

Duties of the Sexes.

Here the speaker touched the employments proper for man and woman. He said: "In the marriage relation there are duties proper to the husband and other duties proper to the wife, and the wife cannot assume the duties of the husband, nor the husband those of the wife, so as to perform them aright. This is taught by these words: 'The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto the man; neither shall a man put on a woman's garments, for all that do so are abomination unto the Lord, thy God.'"

Woman in the Factories

It is a wrong tendency in human life which urges women to show that they can do whatever a man can do and do it as well, or that they are the intellectual equals of men. The women in the stores, factories, offices and other places of business in life are forcing thousands of men out of employment, doing their work at great cost of health, strength, and sometimes of womanly refinement and modesty, for half what the men can and ought to receive for doing it, and work which the men ought to do and can easily do, because created to do it. If woman from necessity must earn wages, let her seek duties, as far as possible, in the homes of the land, where she is needed, and where she will be happier.

CREDIBILITY OF THE GOSPEL.

Rev. J. H. Barrows Speaks a Word for Bible History.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Rev. J. H. Barrows began last evening at the First Presbyterian church the first of a series of lectures on the subject "Are the Gospel Histories Credible?" A large and highly appreciative audience listened to Dr. Barrows' clear enunciation of his belief. "If the gospel history is true; if Christ came into the world to rescue men, and at last vindicated his divinity by rising from the dead," began Dr. Barrows, "then historic Christiany is true, and ought to be accepted."

A General Review of the Subject.

The lecture was more of a general introduction than a production of facts. The speaker said that more than eighteen centuries ago the shrewd Jewish counsellor Gamaliel had said of Christianity: "If this work be of men it will be overthrown, but if it be of God ye will not be able to overthrow it." Never before has the gospel history been so widely accepted. It is difficult to explain the noonday without granting that there has been a sunrise. This gospel history was preached as true at the very dawn of Christianity, and on its truth have been built up institutions which have come down to our times. We write today 1890, thereby recording the fact that 1,890 years have passed since the coming of Christ among men.

Not the Product of Imagination.

The presumption in favor of the truth of the gospel history is the fact that it centers in the life of such a matchless being as Christ. It is impossible to consider him as the product of the imagination of the rude fishermen of Galilee. They were not competent to frame such a character. All the great men of history had accepted Christ as some being more than human; he is too mighty to have been product of fancy and too great to be only a legend or a dream. Dr. Barrows quoted as an incontrovertible argument the fact that in the nineteenth century, the most intelligent and civilized, Christianity had gained 210,000,000 adherents, a little more than in all the other combined eighteen centuries.

Liberal as to Sunday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 20.—The preachers of this city made yesterday a day for pleas for a Christian Sunday. Many of them were radical in their views and particularly severe on the Sunday newspaper, but Rev. W. S. Shannon, of the Christian church, was more liberal. He said: "There are Sunday laws and there is Sunday lawlessness. We think the laws are right and the lawlessness wrong. People who are not Christians are no more bound to the Christian's day of worship than they are to his communion table. It is our duty first to Christianize the people and then the Sunday question will settle itself. Seven days in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year, makes the man at the throttle or the composing stick a slave. The preacher finds thousands of men who plainly tell him that they have no time to go to Heaven. Until Christian people can forego their prejudices they have poor grounds for grumbling at Sunday papers and railroad corporations. When the people who ride permit the people who drive to pray with them, we will have a Christian Sunday."

Believes in Old-Fashioned Hades.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Rev. Mr. Probst, at the Westminster Presbyterian church, preached on the old-fashioned idea of hell. In stating his belief in a literal hell he said that if you defied the law of fire you were burned to cinder. If you transgressed the law that governed water your draggled and bloated corpse floated down with the current. Violate God's laws and you must suffer. What Jesus Christ said was a warning. It was awfully shocking to our nerves. Sin was opposed to God's laws, and would be punished. The speaker believed that Christ meant everything he said, and that the real meaning was worse than the figure. He believed the punishment would be far more excruciating than was indicated by the figure used. It was the soul that suffered, not the body.

Negroes Employed at Punxsutawney.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Jan. 20.—About sixty negroes were brought here Friday and put to work loading coke at Walstron under a strong guard of Pinkerton police. The action created considerable excitement among the miners, and an open air meeting was held Saturday afternoon. There were between 600 and 700 present, and they voted solidly to fight the strike out on the old lines.

Quelling Trouble in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—One of Charles R. Flint's correspondents at Rio Janeiro, describing the revolt among the troops on Dec. 15, says that when the trouble broke out the news was telephoned to the minister of war, with a request for instructions. The laconic order came back over the wire: "Shoot them down!" And it was done.

Mutrie, the Base Ballist, Robbed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Burglars entered James Mutrie's residence at New Brighton Friday morning and stole a small sum of money and a gold watch which Mr. Mutrie prized very highly, as it was present from some of his base ball friends.

A Young German Noble Dying.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Robert Von Puttkamer, son of the Baron Von Puttkamer, who was recently minister of finance in Germany, is dying of consumption at Bellevue hospital. He has lead a roving and dissipated life, and is destitute.

MISERY ON PARADE.

A Doleful Procession for London to Ponder.

THE LOCKED-OUT GAS MEN WALK.

West-Enders Have Their Elegant Sunday Rest Disturbed by an Army of Starving Workingmen—A Bankrupt Vienna Ladies' Tailor Takes a Disastrous Journey—How an Artist Brought Spain's Queen Regent to Book.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The peaceful and contented portion of London's population had its nerves shocked again yesterday by a demonstration on the part of that portion which is not contented and not always so peaceful. The persons who thus rudely interrupted the quiet observance of the day were the gas workers—or rather the ex-gas-workers—for they are no longer workers, nor even strikers. Their places at the gas works have been filled, and they are literally locked out. To be locked out in London is almost equivalent to a sentence of slow death by starvation.

A Ghastly Sort of Parade.

It has been thought that these men had lost their identity as gas workers, or strikers, or anything but simple units of the great mass of unemployed; for the strike was over and forgotten weeks ago. Thus the appearance of this organized body of unfortunates had a somewhat uncanny effect; something like the appearance of the ghost of that which had been buried out of sight. When the ex-gas workers entered Hyde Park in grim procession people wondered whether the riotous actions of the great labor demonstrations of a year ago were to be repeated. The "Bobbies" made sure of their batons, and the "Johnnies" remembered that engagements called for their presence elsewhere at once.

Showed Their Woe to the Elite.

The procession, with bands playing mournful airs and banners of doleful legend flying above, then moved past the mansions in the west end, and was given the right of way as unanimously as if it been composed of escaped small-pox patients. The marchers scowled angrily at the swells, who gazed on them from the windows of private mansions and clubs, and many were the harsh epithets flung out by the sullen, hopeless, almost desperate men. At some points movements were made as if to stone the windows of the clubs and it was only by the energetic efforts of the leaders, among whom were some of the coolest heads and shrewdest of the labor agitators of London, that outbreaks were prevented. So that, on the whole, the demonstration was an orderly one, and London can congratulate itself of having again put off the evil day which so many prophesy as inevitable. The east end again absorbed its delegations of "Les Miserables" and the west end went to church.

BRITTLE BECAUSE HE WAS "BROKE."

A Vienna Ladies' Tailor Takes a Novel Trip to Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Herman Zeitunger, the fashionable Vienna ladies' tailor, having decided to come to Paris without paying his fare, on account of failure in business, constructed a packing case in the form of a pyramid, with a flat top as the lid, which was fastened inside by a bolt, and half filled with straw. He provided himself with bread, sausages, and some bottles of water. The case was marked on the outside: "This side up. Brittle." He then ordered the carmen of the railway company to fetch the package, and jumped in himself. The jolting on the journey was awful. Sometimes he was left alone for hours, nearly stifled under piles of goods. He reached Paris after a terrible journey of sixty hours, nearly dead, and was arrested by the custom house officers and prosecuted for defrauding the railway company.

Marlborough on Absenteeism.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Recent articles published by the duke of Marlborough, railing against the Irish landlords, have raised a storm of howls from the Tory ranks. Marlborough accuses the Irish landlords of flagrant neglect of their most sacred duties in spending all of their surplus cash in London, or on the continent, and not a penny on their estates, with the result that while the holdings of their tenants become less valuable their rents advance, the high rates being sustained by the constantly increasing needs of the indifferent and profligate landowners.

Little "Abe" Lincoln.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Young Abraham Lincoln, who has been lying at the point of death in Versailles for the last ten weeks, was brought to London Friday as the only means of saving his life. The incompetence of French physicians has been a drawback to his recovery ever since the blunder of one of them, in operating upon the carbuncle, laid the boy low. Sunday morning he was much better, and Dr. Jones thinks recovery is probable, though the boy is still very sick.

Their Lot Not a Happy One.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The last fortnight has been an unhappy one for Irish editors, nine of whom within that time have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for violations of the coercion law, while one has been imprisoned in England for libel, and a London correspondent has been amerced in the sum of £1,000 for a similar offence. Altogether the life of a newspaper man in the British dominions is not a uniformly pleasant one.

The Artist Got His Price.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—A little while ago a Spanish painter was commissioned to paint a likeness of the baby king. He did so, and presented a bill for $20,000. Queen Christina objected, and said the price was too extravagant. The artist expressed his regret that his terms were too high for the royal purse, and begged her majesty to accept the picture as a gift. The queen, highly indignant, wrote a check at once.

Asking a Big Increase in Wages.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The central miners' committee at Essen has addressed a demand to the Mine Owners' association for 50 per cent. increase in wages, eight hours labor a day and the payment of wages in bi-weekly instalments. There is no indication that the masters will concede these demands.

Monkish Manuscripts Discovered.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A number of monkish manuscripts of great value have been discovered in Brunswick, Germany. These documents date back to 1560, and contain information hitherto accepted as merely traditional, or as a matter of conjecture.

The Kaiser and the Newspapers.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Emperor William's order against The Kreuz Zeitung and other too independent journals, not only excludes them from the royal palaces and offices but

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Body covered with scales. Itching terrible. Suffering endless. No relief. Doctors and medicines fail. Speedily cured by Cuticura at a cost of $5.

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The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

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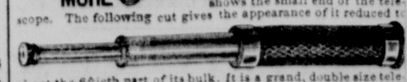
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prohibits their circulation among the army, or at least in the barracks.

Death of an Ex-King.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Prince Amadeo, duke of Aosta, brother of King Humbert and ex-king of Spain, died at Turin at 7 o'clock Saturday evening of pneumonia resulting from influenza. Prince Amadeo was in his 45th year.

The Indefatigable Gladstone.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Glads one will spend the month of February at Oxford, where he will remain in strict seclusion, devoting his time to writing articles for English and American reviews.

MIGHT HAVE BIDED HIS TIME.

A Father and Daughter Try to Kill Themselves and a Little Girl.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.— Frank Feirley, a German shoemaker, 74 years old, living with his daughter, Mrs. Myers, a widow, and her 10-year-old daughter, at 47 Cypress street, early yesterday morning becoming despondent proposed to his daughter that they end all their troubles by poisoning themselves, and Feirley having some oxalic acid in the house, drugged the coffee and all drank it, the child being the only one ignorant of what she was doing. Feirley's chances for recovery are small. The woman's case is apparently the most serious. It is thought the little girl will recover.

DROWNED IN AN ILLINOIS SLOUGH.

Four Men En Route to a Dance Lose Their Lives.

OQUAWKA, Ills., Jan. 20.—Elmer Freed, Silas Tracy, Charles Wilson and Alexander Whitemore, of Gladstone, Ills., were drowned in Griswold's slough near Burlington, Saturday night. They started for a dance, but their team became unmanageable and backed the wagon over the bank and broke through the ice. The body of Freed was recovered. Both horses were also drowned.

Another Agent of The London Times.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20.—It is stated on good authority that an Englishman who is stopping here under the name of Murray is an agent of The London Times, and of Capt. O'Shea's lawyer in the divorce suit wherein Parnell is corespondent. Murray has called on several prominent Irishmen, but all have refused him a hearing, though he exhibited his credentials from the British foreign office, and a letter from the manager of The Times.

Want the West to Shell Out.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Onondaga, Conn., Farmers'club Saturday adopted resolutions declaring that the state free canals were of no use to New York farmers, but of great benefit to the west and northwest; demanding that the state cease to spend money on said canals, and that congress take them in charge, so that the west may bear its proportion of the cost of maintaining them.

A Dark Story as to Robert Garrett.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20.—Saturday's issue of Every Saturday contained a story about Robert Garrett that has set the town agog. It says that the ex-president of the Baltimore and Ohio is held under unnecessary restraint and is practically a prisoner in his own house, and continues the sensation by intimating that the purpose of the restraint is to get hold of his money.

A Champion Oarsman's Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Advices per steamship Mariposa state that the funeral of Searle the oarsman, at Sydney, Dec. 14, was witnessed by fully 170,000 people. Mayor and aldermen and a deputation of members of parliament took part in the procession, which was one of the longest ever seen in Australia. A monument is to be erected to Searle's memory.

It Was a Newspaper Yarn.

NEW YORK, Jan 20.—Mr. Navarro said last night that he had not cabled congratulations to his son Antonio on his engagement to Miss Mary Anderson, who is at San Remo. "I have received several cablegrams from my son recently," said Mr. Navarro. "but he has not announced his engagement and my information about it comes from the newspapers."

A Prominent Californian Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Gen. M. G. Vallejo, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of California, died Saturday at his home in Sonoma, aged 81 years. He was born at Monterey, Cal., and entered the Mexican military service at an early age, and was at one time military governor of the country.

A Big Supply of Anthracite.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 20.—The amount of anthracite coal, domestic sizes, at tide water at the close of last week was about 1,250,000 tons, the largest quanity of hard coal ever ported at the wharves in the history of the coal trade. Yet in spite of this, the retail figures generally remain as high as ever, with few exceptions.

New York Mortality Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The number of deaths in this city during the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday was 146, two less than the number reported for the preceding twenty-four hours. Thirty of the deaths were from pneumonia and seventeen from influenza, complicated with other diseases.

An Old Man's Awful Crime.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 20.—John Law, aged 60 years, shot his wife Saturday night, inflicting probably fatal wounds, and then cut his throat, but will recover. He also shot at his two children, but missed them. He had lived apart from his wife for some years.

Supposed Murder by Danites.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20.—William Whitney Seymour, a prominent gentile ranchman, was found dead in his home at Fort Duchesne, Utah. He had been shot while asleep, presumably by Danites.

Threw 2,000 Men Out of Work.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 20.—The Locust Spring, Reliance, Burnside, Potts and Funnel collieries, operated by the Reading railroad, shut down Saturday night because of the dull market for coal. About 2,000 men are thrown out of work.

The Weather We May Expect.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—The following are the weather indications for thirty-six hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Indiana and Illinois—Showers, followed by clearing weather; much colder; northwesterly winds; cold wave. For Lower Michigan—Threatening weather, and rain or snow; winds shifting to westerly, with colder weather during afternoon or evening. For Upper Michigan—Light snow in eastern, fair in western portion; colder; westerly winds. For Wisconsin—Local snows; colder weather; northwesterly winds; cold wave in southern portion. For Iowa—Local snows in eastern portion, followed by fair weather; fair in western portion; northerly winds; colder, except in extreme western portion stationary temperature; cold wave in eastern portion.

THE LOST SONG.

I plucked a wild flower from the river's brim,
And drank awhile its faint but fragrant breath,
Then cast it forth upon the wave a-swim,
And watched it, as I fancied, drift to death.
"'Tis lost," I said, but far adown the tide
A tempted maiden saw its dainty hue;
She snatched it kneeling at the water side,
And vowed: "I will be pure, sweet flower, like you."
And I, I never knew.

I plucked a song from out my heart one day,
And tossed it on the noisy stream of rhyme.
Sadly I watched it slowly float away
'Mongst thistles, weeds and sprigs of fragrant thyme.
"'Tis lost," I said, "'tis lost forever more,"
Although within my heart of hearts it grew.
And yet, far down the reedy shore
It taught one soul its lesson sweet and true.
And I, I never knew.

—George Horton.

Superstitions 100 Years Ago.

There is a vague notion abroad in the minds of our people and in our literature that witchcraft follies in New England came to an abrupt close in the Seventeenth century. Such, however, is not the case. The successor of the two Mathers in the Eighteenth century did not hesitate to preach from the pulpit their unwavering belief in "the work of the devil." Thus the Rev. Ebenezer Turell, a graduate of Harvard, left at his death, in 1778, a manuscript account of a case of witchcraft. Speaking of divination, he says: "Turn not the sieve, etc., to know futurities. * * * You only gratify Satan and invite him into your company to deceive you." Specially interesting is his notice of superstitious practices current in New England. He says:

"The horseshoe is a vain thing and has no natural tendency to keep off witches or evil spirits from the houses or the vessels they are nailed to. If Satan should by such means defend you from lesser dangers, 'tis to make way for greater ones and get fuller possession of your hearts! 'Tis an evil thing to hang witch papers on the neck for the cure of agues, to bind up the weapon instead of the wound, and many things of the like nature which some in the world are fond of."

What a clear insight into superstitious usages which some of our forefathers were fond of. How natural the minister's advice sounds.—The Open Court.

A Duel of Politeness.

Old Judge Fernald, of Santa Barbara, has the reputation of being the politest man in California. He never loses an opportunity to doff his hat or to offer some slight attention to wayfaring men and women. One day, as he was about to take the train for San Francisco, he reached the rear steps of the last car just as they were approached by a young priest.

"After the cloth," said the chivalric judge, stepping back with a courtly bow.

"Gray hairs have the preference," returned the priest, with a splendid wave of the hand.

"The church always has precedence," retorted the judge, taking another backward step, hat in hand.

"The church follows in the footsteps of the fathers," replied the priest, bowing low and indicating the way to the steps.

The duel of politeness was not half through, neither yielding an inch, when the train pulled out, leaving both bowing and smiling on the platform.—San Francisco Examiner.

Tattooed Algerians.

In Algeria every girl born of native parents is tattooed on her forehead between the eyebrows and just at the root of the nose with a cross formed of several straight lines of small stars running close together. These tattoo marks are a dark blue color. Algerian women are also considerably tattooed on the backs of their hands, their forearms and chests, as well as on their shoulders, their wrists being especially adorned with drawings representing bracelets and flowers strung together. As a rule, women are the operators, and it is principally on children between the ages of 7 and 8 that they have to exercise their art. They use sometimes a needle, but more frequently a Barbary fig tree thorn. They employ kohl as a coloring substance. It is a kind of fine powder made from sulphur of antimony, which is also in great request by the Algerian women for the purpose of face painting.—Chicago Herald.

About Money Making.

No one who has any experience can doubt that money is one of the great practical forces of organized society. The poor boy who resolves to "make money" is not necessarily mercenary in his spirit or low in his aims. To gain a foothold by the ownership of property is simply one step on the road to success. That gained, he has gained a great lever. Every energetic, aspiring American boy may rightly and naturally look forward to the accumulation of property. But to wish for money, to seek it, or to use it in a selfish, base spirit, to make it in itself the first and most important object of life, is contemptible and degraded manhood. Think about making money then; think about it earnestly and with a fixed determination to do it; but think quite as seriously of other and higher things to be done.—Country Gentleman.

A Game Hen.

I had a queer thing happen while exercising my setter, showing how the old instinct still lingers in our common barnyard fowls. I was passing an old corn field, very bare of any grass or weeds, when my dog made game. Thinking there might be a stray bevy of quail, I walked in. He worked up carefully and finally stood stiff, but seemed a little puzzled. I saw something in front of his nose that looked like a dead owl at first, but I soon saw it was a hen. She lay as flat as a flounder, head on the ground. As I stepped up close she went off with a mighty flurry and cackling.—Forest and Stream.

A Successful Business Man.

Country Bride (taking in the sights)—What a big printin' business this Mr. Job must do, John.

Country Bridgegroom—Yes, he's got printin' offices all over the city.—Epoch.

Abraham's Oak.

The old oak at Mamre in Syria, or, as it is known everywhere, "Abraham's Oak," is one of the most famous and venerable trees in the world. It is reverenced alike by Jew, Christian and Mahometan, for it is supposed to mark the spot where the patriarch pitched his tent in the desert. There is a superstition in Jerusalem, and in all the country about, that whoever shall cut or injure this tree will lose his first born son. So for centuries it has been allowed to toss its gnarled and contorted limbs in the gales which sweep from the Mediterranean over the Syrian plains.

This tree was visited by Sir Joseph Hooker in the autumn of 1860, and in his paper upon Syrian oaks, read the following year before the Linnaean society (Transactions, xxiii), he gave a description of it and a portrait drawn by his own hand.

Abraham's Oak was found to belong to Quercus pseudo-coccifera, which, to quote from Sir Joseph's paper, "is by far the most abundant tree throughout Syria, covering the rocky hills, of Palestine especially, with a dense brushwood of trees eight to twelve feet high, branching from the base, thickly covered with small evergreen rigid leaves, and bearing acorns copiously. On Mount Carmel it forms nine-tenths of the shrubbery vegetation, and it is almost equally abundant on the west flanks of the Antilebanon and many slopes and valleys of Lebanon. Owing to the indiscriminate destruction of the forests in Syria, this oak rarely attains its full size." The circumference of the trunk of "Abraham's Oak" is given as 23 feet, and the diameter of the spread of the branches as 90 feet.

Quercus pseudo-coccifera is an evergreen species, with the general appearance of the Ilex, of southern Europe, and closely related, botanically, to Quercus coccifera, a common and widely distributed scrub oak of southern Europe and of Algeria; indeed, Hooker was of the opinion that the two plants were merely geographical varieties of the same species.—Garden and Forest.

Shooting Canvasback.

"The only proper way to kill canvasback ducks is to shoot them on the wing as they fly over you. If you are a muff you will have lots of sport, and will not hurt the ducks. You will blaze away at them as they fly toward you, which is precisely what I, as a lover of the species, would best like you to do, unless you are generous and are disposed to divide your bag. So long as you shoot them in this way only a rare accident will enable you to do any harm to the beautiful creatures. They wear a breastplate of feathers which is practically impervious to shot. If you are a sportsman you will let them fly over, and shoot them as they recede.

"The fact that the ducks fly high and are very swift of wing renders it difficult to kill them on the wing at all, and as very few men are really good shots, resort is had by the majority to such 'blind' shooting as is permitted. Batteries are, of course, forbidden, and so are sneak boxes and the like. But it is permitted to the half skilled sportsmen to build blinds of reeds along the shore and to shoot from behind them when the ducks approach within range. In this sort of shooting very little harm would be done but for the fact that the canvasback is beset with a curiosity surpassing that of women.

"If he sees anything in motion on the shore which he does not understand, no consideration or prudence will restrain him from paddling at once towards it, regardless of all danger, and the duck shooters take advantage of this by training little dogs to run about in a frisky, absurd fashion in front of the 'blinds' when ducks are in sight. As soon as the ducks see what is going on the whole flock makes for the shore, and the sportsmen can shoot at what range they will. —Philadelphia Record.

A Milky Way.

I learned the other day that the big milk supply companies of the city found it necessary to exercise a surveillance over their drivers, but it has been already reduced to an elaborate system. An experienced and dishonest driver can start out with fifty gallons of milk inspected pure at the depot, and from the supply deliver sixty-five gallons, the fifteen gallons accruing to his own profit, and being secured by judicious watering at various points on the route. Before the discovery of this practice some of the drivers had a regular run of customers of whom their employers knew nothing. The companies' inspectors now go about the city at random, and, following a delivery of milk, as soon as the driver is gone subject it to an inspection with the lactometer. If it has been watered that driver is discharged, and, by an agreement with the other dairy companies, he cannot enter the employ of any of them. —Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

History of the Rat.

No, not the slang phrase, but the bothersome little rodent. Rats are natives of Asia and their raids westward belong to comparatively modern times. The little animal was unknown in ancient Europe. The black rat first came to Europe from Asia in the Sixteenth century, and about the beginning of the Seventeenth or the ending of the Sixteenth century he arrived in America. This black rat was the common house rat until the brown or gray rat made his appearance in 1775. The gray rat came to Europe from India by way of Russia, and is now known as the Norway rat from a mistaken tradition that it came from Norway to England, and from the latter country to America.—St. Louis Republic.

Mrs. Hobson's Choice.

Mrs. Hobson—I wish I had something to read. Did you get only one Sunday paper?

Mr. Hobson—Yes, my dear, but it is in two parts.

"Well, let me have one while you are reading the other."

"Certainly, love. Which half would you prefer, the political half or the baseball half?"—New York Weekly.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

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Is giving splendid satisfaction to the trade and the sales are positively marvelous, which can be accounted for in no other way except that it is without doubt the best on the market. Ask for and be sure you get the genuine. We keep it.

D. S. HORTON, Druggist.

Some Foolish people.

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often, "Oh it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be indoced to try the successful medicine Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and $1.00 *Trial size free.* At all druggists. 1

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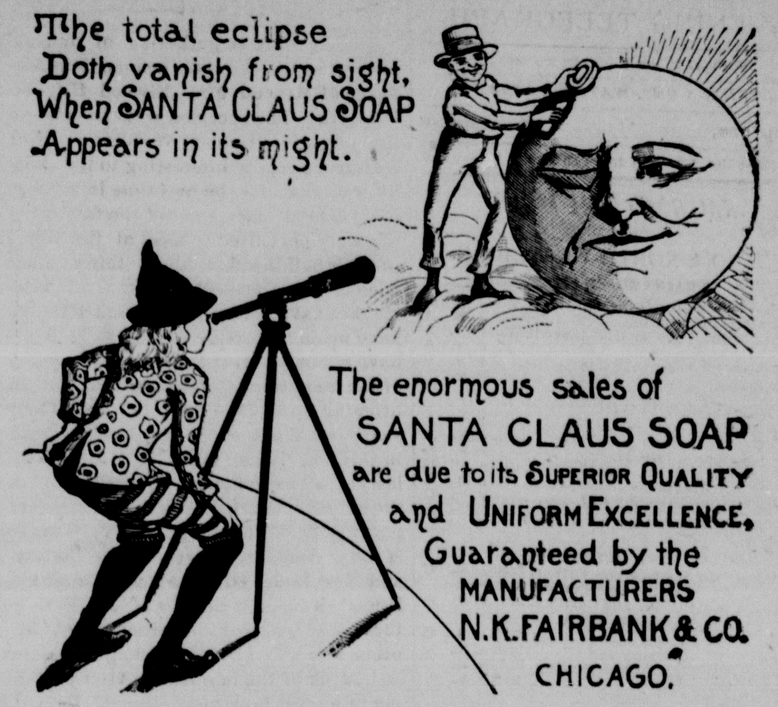
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

No. 1 Pacific Express	1:48	A. M.	A
No. 7 Overland Limited	3:35	A. M.	A
No. 11 Clinton Pass	ar 12:25 leave 12:45	P. M.	C
No. 3 Omaha Express	3:42	P. M.	A
No. 9 Sterling Pass	7:39	P. M.	C
No. 5 Denver Limited	8:59	P. M.	A

TRAINS GOING EAST

No. 2 Atlantic Express	3:10	A. M.	A
No. 6 Denver Limited	3:57	A. M.	A
No. 8 Overland Limited	4:35	A. M.	C
No. 10 Sterling Pass	6:57	A. M.	A
No. 4 Chicago Express	10:58	P. M.	C
No. 12 Clinton Passenger	2:22	P. M.	

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows'

EAST BOUND.

No. 46, bet'wn Sterling and Turner,	7:50	A. M.	C
No. 34, " Clinton and Turner,	2:22	P. M.	C
No. 18, " Clinton and Cortl'nd,	9:08	P. M.	A

WEST BOUND.

No. 35, bet'wn Rochelle and Clint'n	6:35	A. M.	C
No. 17, " Cortland and "	10:20	A. M.	C
No. 45, " Turner and Sterling,	2:22	P. M.	C
No. 15, " " " Clinton,	5:35	P. M.	C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.

F. L. MURRAY, Agent

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R

GOING SOUTH

Passenger†	11:08	A M
Passenger†	3:15	"
Lasall Passenger†	5:35	P.M
Freight†	2:45	"

GOING NORTH.

Passenger†	2:55	A M
Lasalle Passenger†	6:18	"
Passenger†	2:45	P.M
Freight†	4:40	"

*Daily except Sunday
†Daily except Monday

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

NORTH DIXON.

SOUTH BOUND:

No. 1, Passenger	11:05	A. M.	A
No. 3. Passenger	2 52	"	A
No. 5, Lasalle Passenger	5:31	P. M.	A

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Passenger D except Monday	2:58	A. M.	B
No. 2, Passenger	2:48	P. M.	A
No. 6, Passenger	6:21	A. M.	A

A Daily except Sunday.
B Daily

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SOCIETIES.

BENEVOLENT CAMP NO., 841, M. W. A. meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening of each month at half-past seven, in I. O. G. T. Hall, over James H. Todd's store.
Wraren D. Holley, Consul.
J. A. Middlekauff, Clerk.

BLACKMAN CONCLAVE, No., 108, R. A. meets in Rucker Hall first and third Fridays of each month. Harry Wallace, Com.
C. T. Heimbaugh, Sec.

COL. JOHN DEMENT CAMP, S. of V., regular meetings first and third Mondays of each month in G. A. R. Hall. J. H. Mossholder, Capt.

COURT DIXON No., 189, I. O. F., regular meetings 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, in Exchange Hall. M. Maloney, C. R.
E. J. Conden, Sec.

DIXON COMMANDERY No. 21, K. T., regular conclaves on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Masonic Hall. G. D. Laing E C
H. Street, Recorder

DIXON LODGE No. 39, I. O. O. F., regular meetings Tuesday evenings of each week, in Odd Fellows Hall. F. W. Klossowski, N. G.
R. L. Johnson, R. S.

DIXON LODGE No. 280, A. O. U. W., regular meetings on Thursdays of each week at Beier's Hall. M. Jordan, M. W.
C. Gonnerman, Recorder.

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C. A. Ballou, Clerk.

DIXON POST No. 299, G. A. R., regular meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Opera Hall. G. G. Messer, Com.
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DIXON LODGE No. 438, I. O. G. T., regular meetings on Monday of each week, over Jas. H. Todd's store.
F. M. Sneed, C. T.
Lena Hyde, Sec'y

DIANA LODGE No. 210, K. of P., meet at Exchange Hall every Tuesday.
Theo. F. W. Rust, C. C.
J. A. March, K. of R. & S.

FOREST HOME LODGE No. 137, A. O. U. W. regular meetings on Friday of each week at Beier's Hall. Charles Chandler, M. W.
Wm. Chiverton, Recorder.

FOREST HOME LEGION No. 21, S. K., regular meetings on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each week in Beier's Hall. W. Reutlinger, Com.
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D. S. Horton, Sec'y

ILLINI TRIBE No. 54, I. O. R. M., regular meeting on Wednesdays of each week in Exchange Hall. M. Rosenthal, Sachem.
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NACHUSA ENCAMPMENT, No. 115, meets at Odd Fellows Hall first and third Thursdays of each month. F. Forsyth, C. P.
O. B. Anderson, Scribe.

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J. W. Stephens, Sec'y

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GOLDEN WEDDING.

On Thursday a gathering of unusual interest assembled at the commodious residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Hughes, Palmyra. The occasion was the celebration of their "Golden Wedding." One feature especially interesting to the family was, that, for the first time in twenty-one years all members, of the family living were permitted to meet at the home of their childhood. About thirty other friends were present. Mr. and Mrs Hughes have reason to be proud hat they have made "Marriage a Success." They have not only succeeded in enjoying many of the good things of this world, but in bringing up an honorable family. Their son Edward is a successful business man in Clinton, Iowa, Clark is a successful lawyer in the same state, practicing in the supreme court, Frank is first assistant postmaster in Philadelphia, Pa, Charles is the present Treasurer of this County and Mrs. James Hill, the only daughter, is well situated in Buffalo, N. Y. Besides these, one son died in infancy, and another was killed before Richmond in the last battle of the late war. After partaking of a most bountious dinner, Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff acted as master of ceremonies, which he introduced by a few appropriate remarks and prayer; he then called on Mr. Hughes to tell something about their past experience, to which he responded in a very happy manner. Mrs. W. A. Judd read a very appropriate poem prepared for the occasion; Mrs J M. Ruthrauff read a poem writen by her band These lines were read from a handsome Autograph Album, which she presented to the "Bride' and Groom" with the statement that there was room still left for the autographs of all present. Mrs. M. A. Hillis, then read a carefully prepared paper in which she refered to many pleasant memories in their past lives. To these services Mrs. Elwood Hughes replied in a very happy and becoming manner. Mr. Frank Hughes was then called for and responded in a few fitting and touching words. The presents were numerous and appropriate, among which was a handsome gold watch and chain for the "Groom," and an elegant silver service for the "Bride," from their children. We give the poem prepared by Rev. Ruthrauff.

"GOLDEN WEDDING."

Full fifty years have o'er us sped,
Years slowly, quickly flown,
Since Ellwood and Eliz'beth wed
And bowed at Cupid's throne.

How many hopes were long deferred,
How slow was for une's dawn,
And yet, more fleet than swiftest bird,
It sems, since they are gone.

Yet Heaven's gen'rous unseen hand
Hath richly blessed our ways,
And crowned our home and Native land
With good and happy days.

A golden chain of many links,
In holy wedlock wrought,
Though, in the distant past it sinks,
Hath precious mem'ries wrought.

The glim'ering sheen of Sacred light
Hath round our pathway shown,
To guide us ever in the right,
To triumphs yet unknown.

Though clouds of sorrow gathered oft'
And darkly veiled our ways;
The star of hope still beamed aloft
And led us by its ray.

With each succeeding cloud that came,
There shown a golden beam;
Revealing joys of richer name.
And hopes with brighter gleam.

Thus one by one the threads were twined,
And wove the web of life,
A wondrous picture to the mind
Of virtue's loving strife.

To us were sons and daughters born,
A sacred number true;
Like seven stars to light life's morn
And evening's twilight too.

While five are left to cheer us still,
Yet two are gone above;
And share the bliss which Angels thrill
In pure, seraphic love.

A happy family thus we reared,
By loving kindness bound;
Where each the other has reverred
Where peace and hope abound.

And now in manhood's golden age
A precious joy we share,
While children's children still engage,
To show their grateful care.

But let us not unmindfull seem,
Of others by our side,
Whose deeds with truth and virtue gleam
Or 'neath dark clouds abide.

How strangely tender is the bond
That earthly friends unite,
Who in the common cause respond
For freedom's sacred right:

How precious are the mem'ries still,
To those of loyal heart,
Who never failed their place to fill,
Or act an honored part.

Thus we, with rare, peculiar pride
R view the years gone by,
When 'neath the stars and stripes, our guide,
And waved its folds on high.

For William Henry Harrison,
Our primal vote we cast,
For William Henry's honored son
We voted just the last.

What wondrous works, what lofty flights,
Those fifty years unfold,
Of battles fought for human rights
Of deeds both brave and bold.

What precious wealth of mind and heart,
What treasures from the earth,
Have been produced by skill and art,
By deeds of heavenly birth.

What revelations from on high,
What wisdom from the sea;
From earth and air, and from the sky,
Hath come to make man free.

Rank superstiton's, galling yoke,
And slavery's iron heel,
In freedoms land no more provoke,
No more resist our steel.

From north to south, from east to west,
The feeble and the strong,
Obey the voice of truth's behest,
And spurn each earthly wrong.

With weapons forged in wisdom's school
With virtue's sharpest blades,
We strive the hearts of men to rule
For freedom that ne'er fades.

E'en Jupiter's exalted throne
Resplendant and sublime
Above the stars in might unknown
Where glorious mysteries shine;

Hath to man its secrets brought,
The daz'ling lightning's power,
O'er land and sea with message frought,
To serve him every hour.

To speed the car with greater flight
And shed its brilliant rays
Around man's path, in darkest night,
As if 'twere noon-day's blaze.

The balmy clime and golden gate
On vast Pacific's slope,
Their treasures pour o'er every state
And fill the world with hope.

The products of the field and mine,
Of rocks, and hills, and trees,
Are born to every land and clime
And over all the seas.

To consecrated manhoods will,
All nature's forces yield.
Which promise every want to fill
And richest glory wield.

The "Prince of Peace," the Lord of grace
Thus o'er his children reigns
And sheds his smile o'er every race
That in his love remains.

Thus from our early childhood days
We sought this sacred light
And in its quick'ning, genial rays
Have always found delight.

'Tis by his love and power divine
That every noble mind
Must rise in love and grace sublime,
For heavenly courts refined.

Then may the Seraphs' sweetest strain,
And love's effulgent rays,
Awake our souls in glad refrain
The Savior's name to praise.

EGYPTIAN WAX PORTRAITS.

Curious Works of Art Found in the Ruins of Buried Cities.

When the moderns read in Pliny of the extreme degree of excellence to which Greek artists had attained in his day and of the prices which some of their works fetched, equivalent to £10,000 or £12,000 of our money, scholars and other competent authorities dismissed these as travelers' tales. They could not bring themselves to believe that these stories were true, or that Rubens, Holbein, Sir Thomas Lawrence and other later celebrities had been anticipated if not surpassed in the centuries before the Christian era. And yet it was so, and Pliny no more than Herodotus deserved to be called the father of liars. The graves have given up their dead and revealed secrets which it was thought had been forever hidden in the tomb. It is from the land of Egypt that these discoveries come.

The explorations on the site of Memphis and Thebes had prepared the way for the discoveries in the province of Faijum. These consist of a number of portraits found in the sand at Rubaijat, which are in the possession of Theodor Graf, in Vienna, and are now on view at the Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, 44 Rue de Pennes. According to an ancient Egyptian custom the countenance of the deceased was represented at the head of the mummy or coffin. This custom was adhered to in the Græco-Roman epoch of Egypt, but instead of the plastic head, which up to that time had been alone in use, a painting was substituted representing a real portrait of the deceased. These portraits, which were painted on a thin panel of wood, were laid over the face of the mummies, the outer bandages of the shrouds being then wrapped about them so as to cover the margin of the picture, the latter alone being visible.

A mummy of this kind, therefore, presented the appearance of a living body, looking out of an opening in the bandages for the survivors to gaze upon in the coffins, the lids of which were made to be thrown back for that purpose. The only other graves where these curious pictorial works have been found were opened in the winter of 1887-8 by the English engineer, Mr. Petrie, at Harvard, but the pictures in them are said to be not nearly equal to the specimens discovered at Rubaijat. The tombs themselves, built in the rocks, were ransacked ages ago by thieves, who, in their search for gold, destroyed both coffins and mummies. Luckily, the pilferers deemed the pictures to be of no value, so were thrown away—but not to perish—in the dry dust of the desert.

Herr Graf's collection numbers ninety five specimens of varying interest in point of execution, but all valuable as works of art. They are portraits on cypress wood, the more ancient being painted in wax colors, laid on with the cestrum or spatula, a lancet shaped instrument—the later specimens being produced by water colors, to which was added the yolk and white of eggs or other resinous binding substances. The painting with wax was done without the employment of heat and without using the brush, the ancients being ignorant of the process of dissolving wax in turpentine On examining these rows of heads gazing calmly out of large, lustrous eyes, shut now for over 2,000 years, one seems to be brought face to face with the last of humanity in a more real way than has hitherto been in our power.

One is also struck with the modern look of many of these ancient portraits. There is a face of an old man of wonderful force of character and intellectual power. The painter Menzel, of Berlin, has declared that nothing finer than this has been done in portrait painting. The female faces are nearly all tinged with melancholy, but some are of great beauty, and they almost without exception reveal traces of the distinction of the originals. There is a very modern head of an old lady with short gray locks. The fidelity of execution in these paintings is so great that doctors have been able to detect the existence of dropsy.—Architect

A Resistless Fire.

Fire and Water gives an account of the recent conflagration in Bostion, which may be taken as coming from an expert, and mentions a few interesting points. It is curious that the first alarm was given from the same box from which was sent out the alarm for the great fire in 1872, which also began in Kingston street, then occupied by small dwelling houses. In just one minute from the striking of the alarm an engine was on the spot, but the flames had burst from every window in the building, the Brown-Durrell store, before a line of hose could be laid. In a few moments fourteen more engines had arrived, but the heat of the fire was so intense that the solid streams of water from the hose turned into steam before they entered the windows, and the engines might as well have blown air at the flames. In twenty minutes the walls fell, and the fire crossed the two adjacent streets. All the engines in the city, thirty-three in number, were hurried to the spot, and help was summoned by telegraph from all the neighboring towns, and even from Springfield, a hundred miles away, and, notwithstanding the heavy rain which prevailed during most of the time, nearly seventy engines were assembled and pouring rivers of water on the fire before it was subdued.

PARISIAN MEAT MARKETS.

Some of the Tricks of the Merchants—How Their Prices Vary.

Though it may seem an easy job to drop into half a dozen shops and by a few smart questions ascertain the price of provisions in Paris, the task, however, is not quite so easy as at first sight appears. In the price of meat, for instance, there is no standard apparent. If you ask the price of a leg of mutton in the Saint Honore quarter, the butcher will let you have the joint at about twenty-four cents a pound. In the Champs Elysees quarter I have been asked, at a fashionable butcher's, for a similar joint, thirty-eight cents, under pretext that it was pre sale—lamb fed on salt marshes, or Southdown, which is mere humbug. I have dined in the evening with a French family in the Montmartre quarter, and on admiring the toothsomeness of the gigot—which the French roast to perfection—I have been informed it there cost eighteen cents a pound! Now mark that these three precisely similar joints were each bought in a butcher's shop, and not bargained for in a market, where competition often lowers the price. Yet even in these three cases I found a difference of above 100 per cent.

These fashionable dealers lay out their meat in the most tempting manner on white marble slabs. It is cut into the most enticing portions, and displayed in such a clean and delicate way as to render the sight of it a pleasing object. The shops in which these ruby colored, dainty bits are sold are, for the most part, lined with white tiles, which give them a very clean appearance. The outside is highly gilt, with red railings, and the favorite joints, such as the legs of mutton, are hung up in rows, enveloped, like bouquets, in cut paper, and decorated with green bay leaves and pink paper roses. Artificial flowers are strewed amongst loins and shoulders of mutton; and cutlets, divested of gross fat, lie ready to be dressed, while every other object likely to hide and overcome the unsightliness of the trade is cunningly paraded to invite custom. I have even seen a small calf, opened and thoroughly cleansed, hung up in a most becoming manner, while a veil of apparently fine lace, entirely made, or rather cut, out of a certain portion of its inside, has been gracefully thrown over the carcass.

The meat eaten in Paris is divided into two parts—that brought as livestock, slaughtered and cut up in the Paris abattoirs, or slaughter houses, and that cut up in the provinces, the coarse pieces of which are eaten on the spot, and the best forwarded by express train to the Halles, or Central markets, and from there sent to the butchers' shops.

The charcutier, or pork butcher, follows a trade almost unknown to us. At his shop every object of pig meat, potted meat and other appetizing articles for breakfast and lunch may be purchased, as well as turkeys, capons, and even partridges stuffed with truffles, at certain seasons of the year. You can here buy a single slice of ham or a sausage, cooked or uncooked. You may purchase a first rate pate de Strasburg for $5, or obtain a slice of it for twenty cents. Truffles, olives, sardines, tongues and cotelettes of every description, pigs' feet, bread crumbed and truffled, lie ready for immediate cooking; cold roast pork, sausages made of wild boar, and a hundred other luxuries tempt you, and always stand enticingly placed to whet your appetite.

The average market price of pork last year was sixteen cents a pound. As for the meat, this is, of course, the wholesale price current by auction at the central markets.

Fish, though it may appear extraordinary, can be found even fresher here than in London. Since the establishment of railways all the French fishing towns have apparently agreed to send up some nine-tenths of their take to the French metropolis. Add to this an almost incredible supply daily received from England and Belgium, as well as the produce of the French rivers, and the ample quantities of this delicacy may, to a certain extent, be accounted for.—Paris Letter in New York Star.

The Care of Fine Books.

A representative of The American Analyst called upon a well known bibliopole of New York city for information respecting the care of fine books. A book, said the expert, is a delicate organization, whose foes are perpetually endeavoring to destroy it, and its foes are simply legion. Water, moisture or dampness, on the one hand, and excessive dryness on the other, are both extremely injurious. A high temperature dries paper, parchment and leather, and renders them very brittle. In the opposite direction, great cold affects books in the same manner, but to a much smaller extent. For this reason a Swede or a Canadian has a harder time with his library than a Frenchman, an Englishman or an American.

But the hardest time of all is experienced by the residents of hot climates like southern India, Egypt, Brazil and Colombia. Another dangerous enemy to all books is what is usually termed mold. This is not a simple vegetable growth, as is popularly believed. Microscopists have discovered over 100 species of mold with which libraries are afflicted. Some attack paper; others parchment; some fatten on sheepskin, while others prefer morocco for a diet. There is hardly a substance of any sort used in bookmaking but what has anywhere from two to ten different molds, which find in it a home or a source of nourishment. Insects are a cause of endless trouble. Flies and spiders merely soil books; moths and butterflies lay eggs which hatch into voracious and destructive larvæ. These do any amount of damage.

You Cannot Be Too Specific.

A gentleman walked into a restaurant yesterday and ordered "a dozen fried."

The waiter took the order, but returned in a few moments with the query:

"Do you want eggs or oysters, sir?"

This so pleased Chief of Police Mitchell that he gave his waffle a bath in vinegar instead of maple syrup.—Seattle (Wash.) Press.

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